CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1832. [NO. 774.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

H. ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and friends for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and expects to leave this place in a few days for New York to lay in his fall and winter Stock, and would take it as an accommodation, for all those indebted to him, to settle their *Old Debts*, that he may be able to buy *New Goods* for their accommodation.
July 24. 90-2w.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz
20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.
ALSO, An Assortment of
DRY GOODS.
German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.
July 24. 90-tf

To Gentlemen of Industry, ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1½ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about
17,000 Acres of Land,
and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact every prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.
Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.
ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market.
R. F.
July 12. 90 3m

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

TO RENT.

THE *STORE HOUSE* on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan. It is large and commodious, and for business, not surpassed by any other stand in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
ANDREW MATTHIEU.
Salisbury, June 21, 1832. 88-4w.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber, for certain purposes therein enumerated, I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale for Cash, on Thursday the 9th day of August next, at the Election ground or Hatter's Shop, near Mrs. Martha Newberry's, Cumberland County, the Plantation or Tract of **LAND**, now in the occupancy of Mr. Jesse Newberry, containing about 130 acres, and eligibly situated on both sides of the Wilmington Stage Road, about 11 miles from Fayetteville. The above property has many desirable advantages, and would be a good situation for a public House or an industrious Mechanic.
LEWIS BROWN, *Trustee.*
July 23, 1832. ‖90-2w.‖

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

Italian Lustrings, And Swiss Muslins.

THE Subscriber has just received a variety of Rich Fancy Colored, Blue and Jet Black Silks and
SWISS GOODS.
Rich Barege, and Embroidered Hd'kfs.
Long Shawls, and Misses' Scarfs,
Linen Cambrick, and Cambrick Hd'kfs.
Green Barege, for Ladies' Veils,
6-4 and 5-4 Parisian Blond Gauze, do.
Bobinett Laces and Footings, all widths,
Lace Tippets and Collerettes,
Light Fancy Ginghams,
Gentlemen's Best Bandanna and Flag Hd'kfs.
Do Extra Good Black Gloves,
Colored Florences, and Satins, &c. &c.
And will be sold cheap.
HENRY L. JONES.
July 23d, 1832. 90 tf.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Banman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.
N. B—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.
Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T' Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-d1N.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of **BOOKS & STATIONARY** of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in this new line of business. He has ordered a large additional supply of Books and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usually found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back country with which it is connected. It is his intention to sell at reduced prices for Cash.

He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety, N. Carolina Law Books, Blank Books, best and common Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Superior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.

Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new Works always procured with as litt'e delay as possible.

The Store will remain for the present, opposite the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount.
E. J. HALE.

WANTED,

A Youth to attend in the above Store.
E. J. H.
July 9, 1832. 88

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.
July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named *JACK*, near six feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed.—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or $50 if confined in the State, or $40 if confined out of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for either.
WILLIAM NELSON.
N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.

☞The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Cheraw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts, directed to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.
June 22. (86-5w) W. N.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats
JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent*
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m

☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:
Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c &c.
—ALSO—
10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.
HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely depending on his own exertions for support, intends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and other outhouses, Stables, all in good repair, &c.; a good Garden, and a Well, perhaps not excelled for good water in the State, the basin being entirely rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy situation, would do well to view the premises. There has been no sickness in my family in 24 years, (one case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of 200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better selection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts are invited to call.
P. TRANSOU.
Waughtown, N. C. July 3. 88 6w pd.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

Close of Mr. M'Duffie's Speech,

AGAINST THE TARIFF.

In the report of the Committee on Manufactures, there is a distinct allusion to a state of things, which the author of the report supposes to be within the scope of probability, and to which I will, for a few moments, call the attention of the committee. He says, in reference to the excitement in the south: "Nations, like individuals, are subject to grievous and perilous diseases of the imagination." Again—"In the midst of the comfort and well-being with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, that there is a festering sore of discontent, if not a deep-rooted disaffection to the Union, rapidly ripening into purposes and projects which will shake the Union to its foundation."

In referring to the argument, which affirms the great inequality of the burthens imposed on the south, he says: "the first remark that obtrudes itself on the mind, upon the statement of this argument is, that it strikes directly at the heart of the Union itself. It presents two great, transcendent, opposite, and irreconcileable interests in deadly hostility to each other." Again—"In this view of the subject, the interest of the south is identified with the foreign rival and competitor of the northern manufacturer against *him:* and for his ruin the southern planter and British manufacturer are colleagued.—How strange the association! How deeply it conflicts with the whole history of our revolutionary war! What a satire it speaks on all our institutions!" * * * * "Suppose the common tie to be dissolved, what would be the relation then subsisting between them? * * * * Could it be otherwise, than that their irreconcileable and opposite interests should speedily fret and kindle into war, and then how would their relations stand? Must not the weaker party, on which side soever it might fall, fly for assistance to a foreign power. Nay, are there not elements in the very nature of the contest itself, which must drive the planter nation to Great Britain for alliance, and would not alliance be another name for protection?"

"The committee would simply suggest to those who deny the power of this confederated government, to protect, by the energy and the resources of the whole nation, there is such an interest most deeply their own, protected by the constitution and laws of the United States, and effectually protected by them alone." These remarks are too plain, Mr. Chairman, to be misapprehended, and it is vain to disguise from ourselves the reality of our present condition. It would be the weakness of childhood to suppose that "coming events" can be obviated by closing our eyes upon them. But, sir, while I trust in God that the catastrophe to which reference is here distinctly made, will never occur, I cannot but remind the majority that the responsibility will be placed at their doors by the judgment of the world and of after-ages, if such should be the result of this unhappy controversy. Let those who discourse so eloquently on the manifold advantages of the Union, address themselves to that majority who may now hold in their hands the destinies of that Union. The minority are as utterly powerless here, on this question, as if they had no representative on this floor; and it now only remains for them to make this last solemn appeal to the justice of their brethren, and, I will add, to the prudence of their oppressors. No man can place a higher estimate than I do upon this Union, while its burthens are equally distributed, and its blessings equally diffused, upon the principles of that sacred covenant which is at once the measure of our rights and our obligations under it. But, sir, I must be allowed to say, that it is for the majority to "calculate the value of the Union," while the minority are driven to the painful alternative of calculating the value of that which, in their "just estimation," is far "above *all* price."—The question for the manufacturing States to determine is, what portion of your unlawful gains will you surrender to save the Union? That for the Southern States—what portion of your unalienable rights will you relinquish to effect the same purpose?

And, sir, I will take the liberty of suggesting to the Northern gentlemen, that, independent of the value of the Union in a political point of view—a value in which we all have a common interest; its pecuniary value would be by no means inconsiderable to the manufacturing States, even under the proposed arrangement of the duties; while the pecuniary interests of the Southern States would feel nothing but its burthens. But, sir, with the people of the Southern States, this is not a pecuniary question of profit and loss, but a question of constitutional liberty. If they were voluntarily to surrender, to an irresponsible majority, the unlimited right of appropriating their property to its own use, they would be the slaves of that majority; for "no man has a right to that which another man has a right to take from him."

Mr. Chairman, I feel that I occupy a position of great and awful responsibility, which imposes it on me, as a sacred duty, to speak to that majority in the plain language of truth and candor. With those personal feelings of kindness which I entertain for all, and of attachment for many of that majority, I will tender them the counsel and the admonitions of friendship. I now stand up before you, sir, as a witness, and I give testimony in the presence of that God to whom we are all responsible, that I conscientiously believe that, if this question be not adjusted during this session, South Carolina will not submit to the Tariff five months from the day of our adjournment. I beseech gentlemen, therefore, not in a spirit of menace, but of admonition, and "more in sorrow than in anger," to pause for a moment, and calculate the consequences which may possibly ensue. I will not permit myself to believe that matters will ever reach the extremity of a dissolution of the Union. But, as the gentleman from Massachusetts has presented some views to show how essentially the interests of the Southern States are involved in the Union, I will briefly present some plain statements to show its value to the Northern States.

The dissolution of the Union, come when it may, will be a great and common calamity to us all; but it cannot be disguised that its effects would be widely different upon the pecuniary prosperity of the South and of the North. In the event of a separation, the Southern States would have exports to at least the amount of forty millions, and the immense commerce of which these would be the basis, would exclusively pass through our Southern cities. If the existing rate of duties should be retained, those States would forthwith, have an annual revenue of sixteen millions of dollars, without any increase of their burdens; a sum not only sufficient for all the ordinary purpose of government, but sufficient, in the various modes of expenditure, to convert every decayed village into a flourishing town, and to cause the very waste and "blasted heath" to flourish and "blossom as the rose." An average duty of only 10 per cent. would yield a revenue of four millions; as large a revenue, in proportion to population, as the Northern States would derive from their whole commerce under an average duty of 40 per cent. What would be the amount of the Northern commerce? Certainly not more than twenty millions. With the same rate of duty, the Northern confederacy, with double the population, would have only half as much revenue as their Southern neighbor. How long, then, would they be without the blessings of internal [illegible] and excise duties? But, above all, where would [illegible] the bounties and the blessings of the protecting [illegible] Gone, sir, utterly and irrecoverably vanished. It would remain as a dead letter upon your statute book, like the well known preamble of an infatuated Ministry in another country, from whose example much profit might be derived, if gentlemen would duly consider it. If, therefore, this bill would impoverish and desolate the manufacturing States, what, I pray you, would be the effect of a dissolution of the Union on their prosperity? And yet, sir, we hear the blind and infatuated advocates of the protective system uttering their anathemas against the people of the Southern States, because they will not submit to be slaves, and insultingly exclaiming "let them go." I will here call the attention of the Committee to a few extracts from the Weekly Register of Mr. Niles, to show the spirit which animates one of the leading advocates of this system. I give his very words:

"The musket bearers of the land, the men who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them, cannot submit to that legislation which shall grind themselves into poverty, that the *wild fancies and avaricious propensities* of a few men of the nation of South Carolina, and some in *lower* Virginia, may be indulged." "So long as the father of waters rolls one drop to the sea, so long may any compromise be rejected with such selfish and proud men." "Nullifiers, who rejoice that liberty confers no blessings, save on those who live on the labor of others."

Looking forward with exultation to the ultimate ruin of the slave holding States, he exclaims:

"The fox shall burrow in the wine vault, the rattle snake repose among the rubbish of the green-house, and bats take possession of the ball-room. IT IS THE WILL OF HEAVEN, AND JUST."

I present these extracts without commentary, in the confident hope that they will be rebuked and reprobated by every member of this committee, and every man in this nation, who has any regard for the harmony of the Union.

Mr. Chairman, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which she has been placed, and not because she claims to have more intelligence or patriotism than the other Southern States, it has been the lot of South Carolina to be in the van of this great struggle for constitutional liberty. Virginia and North Carolina, in proportion to their population, furnish a comparatively small amount of the exports upon which the protecting system directly operates. Georgia has been engrossed in maintaining her rights in another contest with this Government; and the People of the new States of the Southwest, cultivating a fresh and fertile soil, recently acquired at the minimum price, can as well afford to make cotton at six or eight cents a pound, as those of South Carolina at ten. They can sustain this oppressive system with comparatively little suffering, when the older planting States will be utterly ruined. But they have too much sagacity not to see that when the tide of ruin shall have swept away the States which stand first in the march of the oppressor, they are destined to be the next victims.

South Carolina, then, is fighting the common battle of all the Southern States. She threw herself into the breach as a forlorn hope, when all the auspices were against her, and, whatever may be the result of the contest, I cannot but regard her destiny as a happy and glorious one. Nothing elevates the character of a people to so high a point as a disinterested struggle for liberty: and I do not believe there is at this moment a spot upon the face of the globe where the spirit of freedom is higher than in South Carolina. There is no vulgar ambition mingling in this controversy. In adverting to historical analogies, I have been struck with the strong resemblance between the situation of the Southern States in this apparently unequal contest, and that of the Grecian States which united to resist the Persian invasion.—Ours, to be sure, is a civil struggle, not to be waged with the vulgar implements of war, but [illegible] the sovereign, the legislative, and the judicial powers of the States. South Carolina is fully aware of the responsibility she has assumed, and of the peril she must encounter; but no great object can be accomplished without great sacrifices. Had it not been for the heroic spirit of Leonidas and his immortal band, who devoted themselves at Thermopylæ for the common cause of Greece, the light of Grecian liberty might have been extinguished for ever, and the destiny of mankind entirely changed. And I do confidently believe that if South Carolina fails in the struggle she is now waging, the brief days of American liberty will be numbered.

I have now concluded the remarks which I have deemed it my solemn duty to make on this great question. If, in the heat of debate, and the excitement essentially belonging to the occasion, I have uttered any thing personally offensive to any individual, I assure the committee that nothing could have been farther from my intention. Whatever may be the issue of this controvery, and whatever may be our respective destinies, I trust in God that our common inheritence, though it should be divided, will never be destroyed; and that we shall always cherish the fond recollections and the friendly feelings which so appropriately belong to the common descendants of a glorious ancestry.

Raleigh, July 7, 1832.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Wake county, held this day at the Court House, in Raleigh, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed proper, for the purpose of promoting the election of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to the Presidency, and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, to the Vice Presidency of the United States: *Joseph Gales, Esq.*, Intendent of Police, being called to the Chair, and Mr. *Alfred Williams* appointed Secretary:

The following Preamble and Resolutions being submitted to the meeting, were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the period has arrived at which the citizens of the United States are accustomed to adopt such measures preparatory to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, as experience has taught to be necessary for the purpose of uniting the suffrages of persons professing similar principles of National Policy, and to fix upon eminent citizens competent to promote and sustain those principles. And whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the concerns of the General Government, have not, for the last three years, been managed with that ability, purity and dignity, which have distinguished former Administrations; and whereas, the present crisis in our National Affairs calls for the greatest talents and practical skill in our Chief Magistrate, to reduce to order the deranged state of our Government:

Resolved, therefore, that HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, a Statesman and Patriot, who possesses our confidence in a pre-eminent degree, and who we consider better qualified than any of the present Candidates to preside over the Affairs of the Nation, and to sustain and promote the interests of our Country, be recommended to fill the office of President of the United States. And that we recommend JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, a man of high standing and distinguished talents, to be supported as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That a deputation of three Citizens be appointed to meet similar deputations which may hereafter be appointed by the Counties of Wayne and Johnston (which with Wake compose this Electoral district) at the Court House in Johnston, on Tuesday the 28th of August, in order to fix upon some proper person in the district as an Elector to support the Candidates recommended by this meeting for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence be appointed, whose duty it shall be to communicate with other sections of the State, in relation to the formation of the proposed Electoral Ticket; and in the event of any district failing to nominate an Elector, that this Committee be authorized to place the name of some gentleman on the Ticket in such district, known to be friendly to the objects of the meeting.

Resolved, That said Committee, as soon as the Electoral Ticket shall be completed, publish it, with an Address to the Citizens of North Carolina, in favor of the proposed Ticket.

Resolved, That the Raleigh Register, Star and Constitutionalist, the Newbern Spectator, the Fayetteville Observer, the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, the Greensborough Patriot, the Salem Reporter, the Miners and Farmer's Journal and the Elizabeth City Star, and such other papers as may be willing be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That Parker Rand, Esq., Dr. F. J. Haywood and Isaac C. Patridge form the Committee to meet the deputies from Wayne and Johnston; and that the Chairman and Secretary, and such other citizens as shall hereafter be named by the former, compose the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence.

J. GALES, Ch.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Asheville, July 4, 1832.

At a meeting of the citizens of Buncombe County, held at the Court House in Asheville on the 4th inst. to take into consideration a communication received from the Central Committee of the Knoxville and Southern Rail Road Company, Benj. King Esq. was called to the Chair, and James H. Norwood and Rich'd E. Fortune appointed Secretaries.—Joshua Roberts, Esq. explained the object of the meeting and read the communication from which the following is an extract. The Central Committee say they "have been assiduously prosecuting inquiries relating to the nearest and best route for a land communication between our navigable waters and the South Atlantic Seaports. They have applied for and received from the department of war, a copy of the survey of the Tennessee and Savannah Rivers. Information derived from the personal knowledge of some of their committee and from other sources entitled to consideration, induced them to endeavor to procure a professional examination of the only other route spoken of, to wit, via the French Broad River. In answer to their application they have received assurances that so soon as an appropriation shall be made, a competent engineer shall be detached to that service. They have also received from the Directors of the Rail Road of South Carolina the report of their Chief Engineer, from which they learn that against January next, their Road will be completed to Hamburg. It is known that a Rail Road is projected from Fayetteville North Carolina to the Western part of the State." (A central Rail Road is proposed also from Beaufort via Raleigh and Salisbury to the western part of the State.) "Tennessee has not been inattentive to her interest in these grand enterprises; and her legislature at its late session incorporated the Knoxville and Southern Rail Road Company. This brief review of the whole ground justifies the conclusion that the several communities interested in this undertaking are aware of its great importance and value to each,—and that by a proper concert of action its accomplishment can no longer be deemed problematical. It has occurred to them that a meeting of Delegates from S. Carolina, N. Carolina and Tennessee should be held at Asheville. The members of this convention bringing with them from the various sections of country they represent, the statistical information they may obtain, the knowledge of particular localities they possess, and a fund of intelligence on the various branches of the general subject, will be able to concert a scheme of extensive co-operation and concentrate public sentiment in its favor."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Samuel Chunn, it was resolved as the sense of this meeting, that the subject of a Rail Road to pass up the French Broad River is one of deep interest to this community.

On motion of J. M'D. Carson, Esq., it was resolved, that the importance of this subject be recommended to the citizens of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that they be requested to send delegates to meet the delegates from Tennessee, at this place.

On motion of J. M'D. Carson, it was further resolved that the first Monday in September next, be fixed upon as the most suitable time for the convention of delegates.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on that occasion as delegates for the county of Buncombe, viz. James Allen, James Gudger, Benj. King, Sam'l Chunn, James M. Smith, James W. Patton, Sam'l W. Davidson, William J. Lewis, James Lowry, Col. John Clayton, Mitchel King, Charles Bearing, Philip Brittain, Green K. Cissna, James Brevard, David Vance, Chas. Moore, Robert Williamson, John Shrash, and Thos. Foster.

On motion of A. M. Burton, Esq. it was resolved, that Joshua Roberts, Jas. H. Norwood, Rich'd. E. Fortune and William Coleman, be appointed a Corresponding Committee.

BENJ. KING, *Chr'm.*

JAMES H. NORWOOD, RICH'D. E. FORTUNE. } *Secretaries.*

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer and Columbia Telescope are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

An error is running the round of the public journals, which it seems necessary to correct. The error is in the statement that Lieut. Clay of the Army, who died recently at or near Detroit, is the son of Mr. Senator Clay, who graduated with great distinction at the Military Academy a year ago. That young gentleman is not in the Army. The officer, whose death is lamented, was, we understand, a native of Georgia.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The new Tariff act goes into effect on the 3d of March next, and provision is made, that any original packages of merchandize imported before the 3d of March, and remaining under the Custom House control on that day, shall pay only the reduced duties, and shall be entitled to the re-payment of sums exceeding the new rates, which may have been previously paid on them.

By the present (old) Tariff, WOOL pays a specific duty of four cents per pound, in addition to an *ad valorem* duty of *fifty per cent.*

By the new Tariff *wool* costing under *eight* cents a pound is free of duty; over *eight* cents it is to pay a specific duty of *four* cents and *forty per ct. ad valorem.*

On woollens the present minimum system is abolished. Under the new law, plains costing 35 cents, pay *five* per cent. or less than *two* cents a yard; under the old duty they came under the 50 cent. minimum, and paid 45 per cent. or 22½ cents a yard. Plains under 33½ cents, pay by the present (old) Tariff 14 cents per yard; under the new, five per cent. ad valorem, or not exceeding 1½ cents. Under the present (old) Tariff, woollens are rated under a complicated system of minimums, which make it tedious to form a complete comparison. The following table will show the alteration made on all goods costing between one dollar and two dollars and fifty cents the yard. The first column contains the cost, the second the rate of duty under the new act, and the third the amount of alteration. Under the present (old) system, all this range comes under the $2 50 minimum, and pays $1 12½ a yard.

Cost.	*New duty* cts. per yd.	*Decrease*		*Cost.*	*New duty* cts. per yd.	*Decrease.*	
$1.05	52½	"	60 cts.	$1.85	92½	"	20 cts.
1.10	55	"	57½	1.90	95	"	17½
1.15	57½	"	55	1.95	97½	"	15
1.20	60	"	52½	2.00	1.00	"	12½
1.25	62½	"	50	2.05	1.02½	"	10
1.30	65	"	47½	2.10	1.05	"	7½
1.35	67½	"	45	2.15	1.07½	"	5
1.40	70	"	42½	2.20	1.10	"	2½
1.45	72½	"	40	2.25	1.12½	"	equal.
1.50	75	"	37½				*Increase.*
1.55	77½	"	35	2.30	1.15	"	2½ cts
1.60	80	"	32½	2.35	1.17½	"	5
1.65	82½	"	30	2.40	1.20	"	7½
1.70	85	"	27½	2.45	1.22½	"	10
1.75	87½	"	25	2.50	1.25	"	12½
1.80	90	"	22½				

It will be seen that the new duty regularly decreases from the cost of $2,20 per yard, when it is equal under both Tariffs, down to the cost of $1,05 per yard, in which the duty is more than *fifty* per cent. less. Beyond the cost of $2,50, the same effect is produced, the new duty being 35 cents per yard less than the old one, at the cost of $2,55, and increasing up to the cost of $3,20 where the duties are again equal. The effect of the alteration is to reduce the duties on all cheaper cloths, and retain them on the higher.

Flannels and Baizes are reduced from 22½ to 16 cents the square yard.

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting from 70 to 63 cents per square yard.

Venitian do. from 40 to 35 cents per square yard.

Cotton Goods under the old Tariff pay 25 per cent upon a minimum of 35 cents the yard. Under the new, plain cottons pay 25 per cent on a minimum of 30 cts. and colored &c. the same as before.

Cotton bagging is reduced from 5 cents to 3½ per yard.

Silk Goods from 30 to 10 per cent.

Irish Linens from 25 to 15 per cent.

Sugar (brown) from 3 cents to 1½ cents per pound. White from 4 to 3½ cents.

Tea from India and China *free;* from places other than beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten cents per pound. Coffee *free.*

Salt is to pay *ten* cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Hemp is reduced from $60 per ton to $40.

Bar and Bolt Iron not rolled pay now 1 cent per pound. Under the new tariff 4-5 of a cent.

The same, rolled, now pay $37 per ton. New duty $30.

Pig Iron is reduced from 62½ cents to 50 cents per *cwt.*

Sheet and hoop do. from 3½ cents to 3 cents per lb.

French wines in casks, (red) from 10 to 6 cents per gallon.

Do do do (white) from 15 to 10.

To be reduced one half after 3d March 1834.

The alteration in the duty on window glass consists in the abolishing of the highest minimum ($5 per hd. feet.)

List of Public Acts

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty Second Congress.

An act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution."

To enable the President to extinguish the Indian title within the State of Indiana and Illinois, and Territory of Michigan;

Supplemental to the act "granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands," approved the 29th day of May, 1830;

To provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia;

To release from duty iron prepared for, and actually laid on, railways or inclined planes;

To amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," passed May 23, 1828;

To provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States;

For the adjustment of the claims of South Carolina against the U. States;

To carry into effect the act to provide for a survey of the coast of the U. States;

To provide for the relief of distressed American seamen;

To direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims in Florida;

Making appropriations for 1832;

Making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for 1832;

Making appropriations for fortifications for 1832;

For the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth Census;

Making appropriations for certain internal improvements for 1832;

To establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes;

For the improvement of certain harbors, and navigation of certain rivers;

Giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "an act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes, and also an act amendatory thereto, which passed in 1828;"

To provide for the means of extending the benefits of vaccination, as a preventative of smallpox, to the Indian tribes, and thereby as far as possible to save them from the destructive ravages of that disease;

To alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.

The President of the United States has, we understand, taken his departure from this city on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in Tennessee.—*Nat. Int., July* 24.

Mr. Senator Clay, of Kentucky, left this city yesterday, with his family, for his home, by way of the White Sulphur Springs, in Va., where he proposes to rest for a time to recruit his health, which is rather delicate.—*Ib.*

From the Baltimore American.

On Saturday last the Senate confirmed the following nominations of the President:

Commissioners for Superintending the location of emigrant Indians.—Roberts Vaux, of Philadelphia; Governor Carroll; of Tennessee; Governor Stokes, of North Carolina.

Extract from the Intelligencer's comments on the Veto Message.

The President is of opinion, it will appear from the first paragraph, that the bill is incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and therefore returns it without his signature.

As this objection would apply with equal force to any Bank Charter that could be devised by the wit of man, if the objection had stopped there, it must be acknowledged that the President could not do otherwise than reject the bill. But, upon a survey of the whole of the message, we discover that, in fact, the bill is considered unconstitutional, mainly because the President has not, instead of Congress, been allowed to mould its features and to make the law. The Message, it is true, begins with a solemn affirmation of the unconstitutionality of the bill; but it ends, like the Postscript to a lady's letter, in disclosing the real motive of the missive. "Neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provisions of this act, was *the Executive consulted.*" The "interest or influence" which "has given birth to this act," (meaning *the bill.*) "cannot be found either in the *wishes* or necessities *of the Executive Department.*" "Had *the Executive been called upon to furnish the project* of such "an institution" as the President would approve, "the duty would have been cheerfully performed." If the Executive had been consulted; if his wishes had been implicitly followed; if he had furnished the project of the bill; why, then, the bill would have been constitutional.

Now, in our understanding of the Constitution, this grasping at all Legislative power by the Executive is contrary to the whole spirit and genius of our Government. It shows an entire misapprehension, equally of the duties of the Executive and the rights of the two Houses of Congress. The power to pronounce a VETO upon any act of Congress was conferred for no such purposes as to enable the President to control all the action of Congress. One of the great objections to the Old Confederation, as we learn from contemporary writers, was, that Congress was the sole depository of all the federal powers, it being deemed improper and unsafe to intermix the different powers of government in the same body of men. The present Constitution was not established to take all the Federal powers *from* Congress, and give them to the President. The office of President was created, that he who fills it may execute the laws, not make them. In effect, does not the Message claim for the President the right to establish a Bank? It refuses to put the seal to a Charter which Congress has devised, declaring it (upon mere considerations of detail, as in the sequel appears) to be unconstitutional: but it makes the President say that he could himself have furnished a project of a *constitutional* bank, if the *time* of creating it also pleased him. The Message claims for the President power to prescribe time, manner, and place, of action, of all of which it is the undoubted right of Congress, co-ordinately with him, to judge, and which no President heretofore has ever pretended the right to dictate. This assumption of authority was reserved for the present day, and for him who, his flatterers have told him, was "BORN *to command.*" In the course which the President has taken on this occasion, he has been, in our opinion, unwisely and unrighteously counselled.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The GLOBE continues to laud the President in terms unbefitting a freeman, and, we may add, unbefitting a Christian. Not satisfied with having told its readers that Gen. Jackson was "BORN TO COMMAND," the Globe now intimates that he was born to even a higher vocation. Thus, in yesterday's paper speaking of the sentiment in one of the States on the subject of the Bank Veto, the Editor says—

"An almost universal burst of applause has spoken the sentiments of her citizens on this great occasion, and a glowing feeling of GRATITUDE is every where expressed for the POLITICAL SAVIOUR OF HIS COUNTRY, who has again offered himself up in defence of the constitution, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the People."

The Capitals in the above are not ours, but the Official Editor's, and are intended to give an emphasis to the sentiment which he expresses—to shew that he means what he says. In his late Veto Message, Gen. Jackson has assumed the right to prescribe the joint action of the two Houses of Congress, and declared that he holds his power independently of the Supreme Court; and in his late re-nomination of Mr. GWIN he has shewn himself above the Constitution as well as above the Court. For all this he is proclaimed the "Saviour of his country!" Sing Halleluyahs, all ye Faithful, to the "Conqueror of Conquerors!"

The effects of the Veto.—We learn from Cincinnati, than within two days after the veto reached the city, building bricks fell from five dollars to three dollars per thousand! A general consternation is represented to have pervaded the city.

An intelligent friend of Gen. Jackson at Cincinnati, states, as the opinion of the best informed men there, that the *veto* has caused a depreciation of the real estate in the city, of from *twenty-five to thirty-three and a third* per cent.—*Maysville Eagle.*

There is a problem in the Message which we would like to have solved by some of the President's partizans. He says, the re-chartering of the Bank, "will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this Bank, and send across the Atlantic *from two to five millions of specie every year to pay the Bank Dividends.*" How is this possible? Should all the stock be owned abroad, a dividend of 6 per cent. would not amount to 1,700,000, and a dividend of 7 per cent. would fall short of 2,000,000. It is not proobable that all the stock would be owned in England. This clause in the Message was inserted merely to prejudice the people against the Bank.

Rhode Island American.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Samuel Gwin to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi.—*Globe of July* 24.

REMARKS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Of all the arbitrary acts of Gen. Jackson, since he became President, this is perhaps the boldest; the most unwarrantable in itself, and most insulting to the Senatorial body.

The history of this appointment is contained in the Extract from the Executive Journal of the Senate, which we publish to day, in connection with the following precedent facts, for which we are indebted to the Telegraph of Monday:

The Senate, in the session of 1830—31, had passed a resolution "that it was inexpedient to appoint a citizen of any one State to an office in another State, in which such citizen does not reside, without some evident necessity for such appointment." The propriety of some such principle, expressed or implied, being adopted by the Senate and Executive, is so apparent, that the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Burnet, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Hendricks, King, Marks, Noble, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Md., Tazewell, Troup, Willey, Woodbury—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Bibb, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Kane, Knight, McKinley, Smith of S. C., White—10.

In the face, however, of this declared opinion of the Senate, the Executive nominated, at the next session, Samuel Gwin, as the Register of the above named Land Office. Mr. Gwin was a clerk in the Post Office Department, and had been, a short time previous to the meeting of Congress, *appointed* by the President to fill the office to which he was then nominated.

[The Senate rejected the nomination, 25 to 13, on the 22d Dec. last. On the 12th June ult., the President again nominated Mr. Gwin to the same office. The Senate laid the nomination on the table, 27 votes to 17. The Telegraph adds,—

"This course was adopted at the instance of a friend of the President, with an understanding that he should be advised to withdraw the nomination, and nominate some other individual. It was subsequently stated in the Senate, that the President had declared that he never would nominate to the office "a citizen of Mississippi."

Thus far the Telegraph. But this was not all. On the last night's sitting, when a bare majority only of Senators were in attendance, Mr. Webster, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sprague, and others, having left the city, an attempt was made to get this nomination taken up and acted upon. This attempt, after the explicit understanding that it had been laid on the table as a *quietus* to it, produced so great and general sensation of disapprobation among the remaining Senators, without respect to parties, that the mover was obliged to withdraw his motion.

After these repeated rejections by the Senate, we now learn, with a surprize hardly to be expressed by words, that the moment the Senators had turned their backs, Gen. Jackson *re-appoints this same rejected person to the same office.* The principle of the Vetos is arbitrary enough; but this last arrogation of power caps the climax of Executive usurpation.

Let the worshippers of the "Conqueror of Conquerors" get up public meetings every where to applaud this new display of "more than Roman virtue" in him, who, as they impiously say, "has filled the measure of his country's glory." It is fully as worthy of all the adulation they can pour upon it, as his nullification, in succession, of three important bills passed by large majorities in Congress, and undoubtedly approved by a large majority of the People.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig has made acquaintance with some "dainty Ariel" at Washington, who reveals to him secrets worth knowing. The following is from the last number of his paper:

☞ OBSERVE THE PREDICTION!—VAN BUREN will, in a short time, be withdrawn as the candidate of *the* Republican party for the Vice Presidency! He will re-enter the department of State if Jackson is re-elected, and Livingston go to France! He will avail himself of the opportunity of the *necessity* which drives him to retire as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to claim new admiration for his *disinterestedness*, to make an appeal to popular sympathy on account of the *persecution* he has undergone, and to celebrate in strains of adulation the "golden era" of Jackson's Administration! The Administration will throw its weight into the scale of *Wilkins*, for the purpose of re-attaching Pennsylvania to the fortunes of Jackson!

Let others speculate upon the *consequences* of these movements, and infer the extent of the alarm which is about to produce them. *We predict their occurrence in a brief space.*

We believe the Editor of the Whig to be well informed. It has been for some time reported, and we begin to believe it, that Mr. Van Buren is to receive the appointment of Secretary of State, whether Gen. Jackson be re-elected or not; and that Mr. Livingston is to receive the appointment of Minister to France (for which appointment, by the way, the President could not make a better selection among his friends.) We believe, further, that there is a disposition to favor the views of Mr. Wilkins, in the hope of propitiating Pennsylvania. It is certain, at least, that during the last days of the late Session of Congress there were indications of very confidential intercourse between the worthy Senator and an elderly gentleman who lives at an elegant mansion about the distance of the President's House from the Capitol.—*Nat. Int.*

The western papers bring us the following circular from the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"SIR: I send you the 2d number of the "*Extra Globe.*" It is only one dollar for thirty numbers.—As it is of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE in the approaching contest for the Presidency, that this paper should be circulated and read *in every neighbourhood* in Ohio, can you procure five or ten subscribers to it in your vicinity? If you can and do, you may transmit the money to me, and I will see the papers forwarded to such post offices, as you shall direct. The back numbers will be sent."

COMMENT.—General Jackson, in his inaugural address, said:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued, power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."—*U. S. Telegraph.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Aaron Vail, late Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at London, to be Charge d'Affaires at London.

Geo. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, one of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the late Convention between the U. States and France.

John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania, same.

Th. H. Williams, of Mississippi, same.

John E. Frost, of the District of Columbia, Secretary to the Board.

John H. Wheeler, of N. Carolina, Clerk.

Wm. McRee, of Mississippi, Commissioner on the part of the U. States for running the boundary line between the U. States and the United Mexican States.

Robert Love, of N. Carolina, Surveyor.

Samuel O. Bayard, of Ohio, Clerk.

Powhattan Ellis, to be Judge of the U. States for the District of Mississippi, vice Peter Randolph, deceased.

Philadelphia, July 24.

Mr. Van Buren passed through this city yesterday, on his return to New York.

Judge Marcy, of New York, and Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, were *at Harrisburg* a few days since.

Mr. Calhoun.—The U. S. Telegraph states that Mr. Calhoun has determined not to be a candidate for the Presidency, and adds—

"That he has for the last twelve months resisted many and respectable applications, and from various quarters, to be brought forward. He has given but one answer to all such; that his opinion upon the most important political subjects, places him in a small minority, and that no man ought to undertake to administer the Government whose sentiments are not in accordance with that of a majority of his fellow citizens. That his own opinions were too deeply fixed to be surrendered; and that entertaining and avowing them as he felt bound to do as an honest man, he had no right to expect the support of his fellow citizens; but that if he should, his opinions differing as they essentially do from them, on a fundamental principle in reference to our government, and on the great measure which now agitates the country, would put it out of his power to administer the Government satisfactorily to himself or the country. That entertaining this view, he could not think of permitting his name to be brought forward, were the prospect of his election certain; and much less in the humble and disgraceful character of a mere makeweight, with a view of affecting, favorably or unfavorably, the prospects of any of the candidates now before the people."

New York, July 19.

The Money Market.—The pressure of the money market is very severe—more so, we are assured, than it has been known to be for many years past. This pressure, however, is but a natural consequence of the flight of one half of our population before the pestilence, and the cessation and universal derangement of the business of the city.

Anxious to extend every possible facility to the merchants of the city in the present emergency, which could be done consistently with its own safety, the Branch Bank of the United States yesterday offered to loan the several Banks ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, at *five per cent.* in sums proportioned to the capitals of the city banks respectively, until the 1st of October, taking the post-notes of the banks as security. Several of the Banks, we learn, have acceded to the proposition, and should all come into the measure, a very sensible relief to the money market will be the consequence.—*Com. Adv.*

Philadelphia, July 18

Wm. McIlvaine, Esq., Cashier of the U. States Bank, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors yesterday.—*Enquirer.*

CHOLERA IN DETROIT—INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

DETROIT, JULY 12, 1832.

Dear Sir:—The Cholera continues to prevail in this city. Between thirty and forty cases, in all, have occurred; and of these about eighteen have resulted in death. Most of the others are convalescent; the remainder doubtful. Facts and experience have fully demonstrated here, that the disease is not contagious, but epidemic, and that undue excitement and fear exercise an active agency in producing the mortality among its subjects. The town is almost deserted by its laboring inhabitants; and the countenances of the remaining citizens, with some few exceptions, exhibit marks of unusual depression and melancholy. This is greatly to be lamented. The effect is unhappy. With every determination to resist the mental contagion, I occasionally find myself just in the act of yielding to it. My family have, so far, entirely escaped. How long this exemption may continue, I know not; but I do not allow the idea of dread to prevail among them, and believe, that up to this moment, they have not known what apprehension on the subject was.

I regret to add, that the intelligence from the regular troops is disastrous. Of the three companies of artillery under Col. Twiggs, and two or three more companies of infantry with them, *few remain.* These troops, you will recollect, landed from the steamboat Henry Clay below fort Gratiot. A great number of them have been swept off by the disease. *Nearly all the others have deserted.* Of the deserters, scattered all over the country, some have died in the woods, and their bodies have been devoured by the wolves. I use the language of a gallant young officer. Others have taken their flight to the world of spirits, without a companion to close their eyes, or console the last moments of their existence. Their straggling survivors are occasionally seen marching, some of them know not whither, with their knapsacks on their backs, shunned by the terrified inhabitants as the source of a mortal pestilence. Col. Twiggs himself, and Surgeon Everett, have both been attacked, and are very low. They were still living at the latest accounts from Fort Gratiot, and sanguine hopes were entertained of their recovery. No other officers have yet been assailed, except Lieutenant Clay, whose death was mentioned to you in my previous letter. Yours truly,

JOHN NORVELL.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., Editor of the Inquirer.

U. S. Troops at Fort Gratiot.—A letter from an officer at Fort Gratiot states, that of the 208 recruits under Col. Twiggs only 9 are remaining, thirty having died of the Cholera and the rest deserted.

Col. Twiggs was convalescent, but we are sorry to add that there was but little hopes entertained of the recovery of Dr. Everett.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In the 2d. vol. page 944, of the laws of this State, you will find a law *did* exist to prevent the evil practice of Candidates treating "directly or indirectly," to influence the vote of any person: also, making it the duty of the Sheriffs to advertise this Act and read it at the Court House door before or at the opening of the poll. Now as I wish to be informed on this subject, and think others would too, you will please let us know through the medium of your paper, whether this law has been repealed. In complying, you will settle some difference-in-opinion, and possibly in practice, and thereby further the cause of Temperance.

ONE OF MANY.

[We are assured that the law has never been repealed, and *ought to be* in full force.

ED. OBSERVER.]

The following Ticket will be supported at the approaching Election for Wardens of the Poor by

MANY VOTERS.

Upper District.—Archibald McNeill, Dushee Shaw, John C. Williams.

Fayetteville.—John McRae, James Hart, Warren Winslow.

Lower District.—Neill Beard, Roderick Gillis, Alexander McNeill.

Mr. Hale: Please publish the following Ticket for Wardens of the Poor. X.

Upper Regiment.—Arch'd McNeill, Far. Smith, Dushee Shaw.

Fayetteville Regiment.—William Waddill, Jr., Jas. Hooper, Dan'l Sutherland.

Lower Regiment.—Neill Beard, Josiah Evans, Alex'r McNeill.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 23.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Caledonia, from Liverpool, of 16th ult. has just arrived, bringing us London dates of 15th.

Order and quiet were completely restored in Paris, and mainly in the West of France. In England all was quiet.

Martial law was still in force, however, in Paris.

Sir Walter Scott had returned to England more feeble in health than when he left.

In Liverpool, the Cholera slowly increased, the new cases on the 15th were 19.

The Brutus, of Liverpool, sailed for Quebec on the 18th of May with 349 passengers on board, all healthy, and having a surgeon on board. On the ninth day out, the Cholera manifested itself, and raged with such violence as to induce the Captain to put back. He returned to port on the 26th day, during which time 117 cases and 81 deaths occurred.

The affairs of Belgium had been arranged, by the Conference at London, by further concessions to Holland, in the spirit of those recommended by Russia.

No other news.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Letter from Judge Barbour.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Jackson and Barbour Convention, held in this city last month, the President of that body transmitted a copy of its proceedings to President Jackson and the Hon. Philip P. Barbour. We now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a letter from Judge Barbour, acknowledging the receipt of those proceedings, and in reply to the note of the President of the Convention; both of which are subjoined.

Raleigh, N. C. June 28th, 1832.

SIR,—In obedience to a resolution adopted at a Convention of a number of the citizens of this State, assembled at this city on the 18th inst., I have the honor to forward to you a copy of their proceedings, and to assure you of their confidence that the nominations they have made for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, will meet with the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of this State.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obd't servant,
JA. IREDELL.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour.

Frescati, July 6th, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the proceedings of the Convention, which lately met at Raleigh, and which did me the honor of nominating me as Vice President of the United States.

I feel a deep sense of obligation to my fellow citizens of North Carolina, for this decided proof of their good opinion and confidence.

It affords me much gratification to perceive that my political course has met their approbation. It is one which I have pursued from a thorough conviction, that it was correct in principle; that it was in close accord with the compact which binds the States together; and, in short, that it was the only one, which, by restraining the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres, would avoid those collisions so calculated to endanger the harmony of our Union, and the happiness of our common country. It adds to the gratification, that there were three of your body who had been actors with me in public affairs; one of whom was a tried public servant when I first entered upon the political theatre to act my part, and with the others of whom I have served in more modern times. The evidence of such a fact is, in some sort, like the verdict of a jury from the vicinage. I am happy, too, in receiving the assurance of the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of your State. To you, who know me, I feel that I may, in the expectation of full credence, say that there dwells in my bosom no thirst for office, no longing after political advancement, and that I value this spontaneous, this unsolicited honor done me by your State much more for the evidence it bears of the estimation of that portion of my countrymen, from whom I do for any tendency which it may have to-wards my official promotion, even if success were certain.

With sincere esteem,
Your's respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

To the Hon. James Iredell, President
of the late Raleigh Convention.

A specimen of Coal picked up in Tar River and believed to have been washed out of a vein which probably crosses that River near Rodgard's bridge, has been sent to the Editor of the Oxford Examiner by *James Wyche*, Esq. Expectations are entertained that it may be found in abundance in that neighborhood.

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has appointed Thursday, the ninth day of August next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, to the God of Heaven, that we may be preserved from the desolating scourge of the pestilence that has visited our borders.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1832.

The Cholera.—Since our last, the intelligence from New York is of a more melancholy nature.

July 20.—New Cases 226; Deaths 100.
July 21.—New Cases 311; Deaths 104.
July 22.—New Cases 239; Deaths 90.
July 23.—New Cases 231; Deaths 73.
July 24.—New Cases 296; Deaths 96.
July 25.—New Cases 157; Deaths 61.
July 26.—New Cases 141; Deaths 55.

Whole number of cases since the disease appeared, 3219; of deaths, 1327.

There are very few instances of the disease attacking persons of regular and temperate habits. The intemperate, dissolute, and filthy residents of the meanest parts of the city, have been the principal, and indeed almost the only sufferers.

Out of 204 patients which have been admitted into the Park hospital since the commencement of the disease, Dr. Howard, the physician of the institution states, that only six of the number were temperate persons.—All temperate persons recovered, while 122 of the others died. The other hospitals give nearly the same result. All citizens of good habits, and who live carefully, are considered as secure from the attack of the disease.

In Philadelphia, or rather in the suburbs, one case, which terminated fatally, had occurred on the 24th, after an interval of six days. In Albany, about 20 cases and 14 deaths occur daily.

In Brooklyn, in 9 days, 42 cases and 14 deaths.

On Staten Island, several cases, 1 death.
At Flatbush, 2 cases, both dead.
At Flatlands, 1 case, dead.
At New Haven, 1 case, dead.
At Buffalo, 3 cases, 2 deaths.
At Troy, 4 cases.
At Newark, N. Jersey, 12 cases, 9 deaths.

Among the laborers on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 cases and 7 deaths.

At Elizabethtown, N. J. 2 cases, both dead.
At Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 5 cases.
At Hudson, N. Y. 1 case.

In the Greenwich Hospital the success of Drs. Roe and Lee has been remarkable since the commencement of the disease. The total number received there from the 15th to the 22d July is 68, of whom 33 have been cured, and 14 convalescent; 20 have died and one is beyond hopes of recovery. Many of those who have died were taken in after the disease had got to its most advanced stage. The treatment principally followed is external remedies. The following ointment has been used with the greatest efficacy:

oz. 4 Cayenne pepper,
oz. 8 Camphor,
lb. 1 strong Mercurial Ointment.

This is to be rubbed into the body with a strong hand for half an hour. No internal remedies are given during this application, which is used only after collapse takes place.

Gazette.

We understand, says the Gazette, that on Friday there were 115 cases of Cholera, and 7 deaths, in the Sing Sing State prison.—[There were about 900 prisoners in the above penitentiary.]

BOARD OF HEALTH, JULY 23.

Dr. Rhinelander stated to the Board of Health that one case had been cured in Crosby-street Hospital by injecting the vein with saline solution. Twenty-four ounces of a solution were injected of one drachm of Carbonated Soda and two drachms of Muriate of Soda (common salt) to six pints of water. The name of the woman was Margaret M'Han. The operation was performed at 7 P. M., July 21st. Published by order of the Board of Health.

J. MORTON, *Secretary.*

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 887 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 21st of July—716 died of Cholera Malignant, and 171 of other diseases.

For the New York Courier & Enquirer.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

One tea spoon full Salt—one table spoon Vinegar—one tea cup Boiling Water, put together and taken hot as possible, and repeat the dose if required. The above prescription has been tested in five cases of the Cholera in the families of the subscribers, and in many other families in the City.

WM & GEO. BOND.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

I have just seen the operation of transfusion, in a case of malignant cholera, performed by Dr. F. T. Ferris. The subject was Mrs. Rice, No. 105 Broome street, about 50 years of age.

Before the operation was performed, this female appeared to be in the last stage of the disease; she had lost the power of speech; she had no pulse; her extremities and tongue were cold; her hands and face blue, and her whole appearance indicated immediate dissolution. Dr. Ferris was in attendance, and as the last resort performed the operation of transfusing into the veins a quantity of warm water, impregnated with muriate and sub carbonate of soda. In a few minutes it produced the happiest results. The breathing became natural, the pulse gradually appeared at the wrist, the heat of the surface was restored, the natural color of the skin re-appeared, her voice became natural, and in fact she was *literally restored from death to life.* Her eyes, from being glassy and death-like, became natural and sprightly; her voice was strong, and she actually began to direct some of the domestic concerns of her family.—I left her about two hours after the operation had been commenced, expressing her gratitude to the Doctor for his exertions, and thanking her God for her comparative restoration.

I send you this hasty account of the operation for publication, hoping the doctor himself will soon give a more minute detail of the case. H. M. D.

CHOLERA MORBUS—says Hippocrates' 7th book of Epidemics—(2000 years ago)—is occasioned by an immoderate use of food, especially of pork not sufficiently cooked, and pease; by an abuse in drinking; the heat of the sun; the frequent use of cuttle fish, crabs, and lobsters; by the excessive use of vegetables, especially of leeks, onions, boiled lettuce, artichokes, and fresh sorrel;—by ragouts, and honied confections; by fruits, cucumbers, melons; by milk; by barley meal, even if cooked.

We have received several numbers of a new and neat semi-weekly paper, called the Chronicle, published in Petersburg by Mr. Wm. Potter, formerly of this place.

The Veto.—The Raleigh Register states, that several persons in that city have renounced Jacksonism since the Bank veto appeared.—And though it declines to state the names of private individuals, considers itself at liberty to mention the name of Wm. R. Hinton, Esq. who, at the recent Jackson and Barbour Convention, was designated as their Elector for that District. We insert his letter below.—The Register says, "It may be well to add, that since the defeat of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hinton has been known as an uncompromising friend of Gen. Jackson's. We say *known*, because he is one of those independent men who fearlessly expresses his opinions on every subject, without reserve."

Pleasant Grove, July 18, 1832.

To COL. WM. POLK, Chairman, &c.

SIR,—I learn through Charles Manly, Esq. that my name has been placed as an Elector on the Ticket now forming in this State, pledged to support Andrew Jackson, as President, Phillip P. Barbour, as Vice-President, of the U. States.

I would cheerfully accept the nomination, which through the partiality of my friends, has been tendered to me, could I do so without a sacrifice of principle. Circumstances, however, of recent occurrence leave me no discretion in the matter. I feel it my imperative duty to decline—and thus feeling, no sentiment of false pride shall prevent me from doing so, though I am aware it may expose me to unmerited censure and ill-natured remarks.

Since the name of W. H. Crawford was withdrawn from the Presidential canvass, I have warmly supported Gen. Jackson, and again expected to have yielded him my support at the ensuing election. My reasons for now abandoning him are soon given.

The Bank of the United States, in my humble opinion, is inseparably connected with the prosperity of the Union, and is indispensably necessary to the preservation of a sound currency. So far as my observation has extended, its affairs have been conducted with singular ability and integrity, and I have long thought that a refusal to renew its Charter, would be a national calamity. Though rumor had been busy in asserting that Gen. Jackson would interpose his Veto to the passage of the Bank Bill, I continued to indulge the hope that he would not; and this hope was strengthened, when I saw that there was so respectable a majority in each branch of Congress favorable to the passage of the Bill. I confess therefore, that the President has disappointed me by the course he has pursued. The language of his Veto Message leaves me no reason to doubt, that the Bank will be forced to wind up its concerns, should he be re-elected. I am, therefore, compelled to withdraw from him my support, viewing *his* election as but a secondary consideration, when contrasted with the great interests of the country.

I beg leave, therefore, through you, to return my thanks to the Committee, for the honor intended me, and ask you to submit to them this explanation of my motives for declining to act.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.

WM. R. HINTON.

To Correspondents.—We regret that friend "W's Nose" is so long that it cannot be *poked* into this paper. Such a capital nose is well worthy of a place, and shall have it in our next.

The account of the celebration of the late Anniversary by the citizens of the upper end of Richmond County, was received last evening, after our paper was filled. It shall have a place in our next.

We have not room for the Address to the People of South Carolina, promised in our last. It may be sufficient to state, that the Senators and Representatives who sign it, declare that their hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff, "too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished;" that they enter into an argument to show that the new Tariff is *relatively* more burthensome to the South than the old; and that they refer to the people the question of what is proper to be done under these circumstances.

We owe an apology to our readers for the following remarks. They will do us the justice, however, to recollect, that Editorial controversies are very rare in this paper. They usually, and indeed generally, terminate in the most shameful personalities, outraging all the decencies of life; and therefore we have on all proper occasions, avoided them.

In the N. C. Journal of the 4th inst., the Editors of that print more than insinuated that we had shaped our political course with the miserable and paltry object of gaining patronage:—a charge which, come from what quarter it may, we do not hesitate to say, is utterly destitute of truth. They charged us with having *pretended* to be sincerely and fervently attached to the cause of Gen. Jackson in 1828. By quotations from the files of the Observer, we showed that we had never deceived our readers in regard to our opinion of Gen. Jackson; that we had never professed to be his "sincere and fervent" advocate; that we had always put our support of him in 1828 expressly on the ground of "a choice of evils." And when through their own columns we denied the charge, and proved it to be unfounded, and moreover that it was morally certain that one of the Editors at least *knew* it to be unfounded, did they come forward like fair and candid opponents and atone for the injury done us? No. The only words in which the subject is even alluded to by them, are the following: "We avail ourselves of this opportunity to inform the Editor of the Observer, that so far as we may have felt ourselves warranted in alluding to his course, it was intended to apply to him as the conductor of a public journal, not as an individual."

What are we to infer from this? That it is a principle of their's, that an individual may be a very honorable man and a dishonorable politician at one and the same time? Save us from such a doctrine as this. It is that principle which has already unblushingly declared that "every thing is fair in politics." It is the practical operation of that principle which has destroyed more of the influence of the press than any thing else. What! May we, as Editor of a public Journal, sacrifice truth and honor, without affecting our character "as an individual?" This is no part of our Ethicks.

In relation to the charges of political inconsistency, which they make against us in their paper of the 4th, and again, though upon different specifications, in their last paper, we will reply, not with the hope, or even desire, to convince them, but to undeceive any who might by possibility be misled.

It is a matter of no sort of consequence to us, that the Editors of the Journal "are not aware of the abandonment of any one principle which was originally assumed" by Gen. Jackson. We have seen much in his Administration that we could not approve. We have stated our objections freely at the periods of their occurrence, and do not think it necessary to repeat them for the edification of the Journal.

The Journal charges us, *if their memory serves them*, with saying, "we have no confidence in Gen. Jackson." We have never said so. We believe that if Gen. Jackson had surrounded himself with high minded, honorable men, and had not suffered himself to be led by a miserable cabal, that his administration might have been such as to have met public expectation.

The Journal asks, "can we, consistently with our declarations in opposition to Nullification, advocate the elevation of Mr. Calhoun, who is its avowed champion?" The Editors ought to know, that since we have seen Mr. Calhoun's sentiments on that subject, we have never uttered a word in advocacy of his "elevation." Of Mr. Wirt's "declared high Tariff principles," we have no other evidence than the statement of the Journal. The grounds upon which we were anxious to have him brought forward, were fully stated at the time, and need not be repeated.

In relation to the late Barbour Convention, a more full explanation of our course is due to the public. As a Delegate in that Convention, the Editor of the Observer was nominated without any previous intimation, and against his wishes, upon the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions and an Address. He did not attend any of the meetings of the Committee, and purposely avoided doing so, until after every thing had been prepared, and passed upon in Committee. The Address was then handed to him by a member of the Committee, and read only in part. The Resolutions were not seen by him until they were laid before the Convention. They did not meet his views, nor did some of the passages of the Address; and he intended to move to strike out so much as declared "undiminished confidence" in the Executive. From this purpose he was dissuaded by friends in and out of the Convention, as one likely to lead to no good result, but perhaps to cause a protracted debate. He met with no encouragement to offer such a motion, and is not aware that a single individual in the Convention would have joined him in support of it. Under these circumstances the intention was abandoned with the less reluctance, because he had so recently and on so many occasions declared that he would support the Barbour Jackson Ticket with the view solely of electing Barbour and defeating Van Buren, that he did not suppose any one could mistake or misrepresent the motives for his course. When the resolution was put upon its passage, therefore, he did not vote either for or against it.

The Journal asks one other question: "How can the Editor of the Observer who is favorable to the rechartering of the Bank of the United States, consistently support for the Vice Presidency, Judge Barbour, who is and always has been opposed to that institution."—We reply, that it rarely if ever happens, that a candidate for office meets in *every* respect, the approbation of the elector. He who has opinions of his own, will always find some of them at variance with some of those of any other individual. We differ from Judge Barbour in this particular; but Mr. Van Buren is equally hostile to the Bank, so that we should gain nothing by the exchange.

But if the Editors of the Journal deem it an evidence of inconsistency to support a candidate from whom we differ upon one important point of policy, why do they, opponents of the Tariff, support Mr. Van Buren, its decided advocate?

And now having disposed of the questions of the Journal, would our readers believe that both these consistent, uncompromising, friends of Jackson, were once opposed to his election, one of them during the contest of 1824, and the other during the contest of 1828, and indeed until a *very* few days antecedent to his becoming co-editor of the Journal. Will they believe that one of the Editors at least, (and for all we know the other too,) was in favor of the U. S. Bank until a much more recent period even than that? Yet if they have honestly changed their opinions in both respects, as doubtless they have, who will blame them for avowing it? It seems to us that the world has of late put a wrong signification upon the word "consistency;" that the virtue of consistency lies not in holding one set of opinions in regard to men or measures during the whole of one's life, but in making men and measures always secondary to principle, and to be supported no longer than they agree with one's ideas of right and of expediency. It would have been sheer obstinacy therefore, in the Editors of the Journal to have continued their opposition to Gen. Jackson and support of the U. S. Bank, after being *convinced* of their error in regard to them. All that they, or any others, amenable to the bar of the public, have to do, is to give sufficient reasons for their change of opinion. Having done that, they will have done all that can be required of them.

Experimental Rail-Road.—With a view of promoting the success of the Central Rail-Road by a practical demonstration of the great advantages attendant upon that mode of transportation, a Company has been recently organized in this City, for the purpose of constructing in our immediate vicinity, an Experimental Rail Road. It is to be about 1 mile in length, and in every respect, will be a complete model. Nearly the whole amount required for its completion has been subscribed and no doubt is entertained of its successful prosecution. At a meeting of the Stockholders, a few days since, the following Officers were chosen to manage the concers of the Company, viz: *Joseph Gales*, President; Col. *Polk*, *Thos. Cobbs*, *E. P. Guion* and *Henry M. Miller*, Managers; *J. C. Stedman*, Treasurer. and *Alfred Williams*, Secretary. Proposals for graduating the line of the Road, for furnishing materials &c. are advertised for in this paper.—*Ral. Reg.*

Cholera Facts.—A man was taken from ———, in great distress, symptoms appa-rently violent, and carried to the hospital in the 15th Ward, where a pill of opium was administered, friction applied, &c. &c. After a short time, the patient complained of great pain, and inquired if they would not give him any thing else. "Not at present," they replied. "What, no brandy?" said he. "Not a drop," was the answer. "Then," said he, springing on his feet in anger, "I'll not patronize this shop," and immediately walked off.

A poor woman, with very alarming symptoms, was taken up at ——, and being in great pain, was carefully placed under cover on a sedan.—On arriving at the Hospital, in —— Ward, and removing the curtain, they found the poor woman greatly relieved, by—the birth of a fine boy on the road.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning, the 28th ult., in the 32d year of his age, Mr. THOMAS FULLER, for several years a respectable merchant of this place. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of friends and relatives, to lament the removal of more worth in the death of an individual. A wife has been bereaved of an amiable and affectionate companion, his children, of a tender and devoted father, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances of a retiring, but most estimable member. During the first part of his illness, he enjoyed not the consolations of religion. At length, he found grace to cast all burdens of body and mind, upon his Redeemer. His pure spirit, disenthralled from the dull clogs of mortality, has found its home in a more congenial clime, whilst his flesh rests in the hope of a joyous union on the resurrection morn. Whilst we drop the tear of sympathy over the ashes of departed worth, let us cherish the recollection of his many virtues, and imitate that bright example which speaketh and liveth although he is gone.—*Communicated.*

At Raleigh, on the evening of the 19th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH E. A. HAYWOOD, relict of John Haywood, Esq., late Treasurer of the State.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 65 a 67½. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 15.—The import this week is 22,581 bags, and the sales are 14,070 bags (including 600 Americans, 200 Pernams taken for export, and 600 Pernams on speculation) at fully our last quotations.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.

July 30.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CAMPBELL & McNAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Campbell, Jr. who is authorized to grant discharges for the same, and all persons having claims against the concern will also present them to him duly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91 6w.

NEW GOODS.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr., grateful for past favors informs his friends and the public generally that he will still remain at the old stand on the north side of Hay street a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a full supply of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, which will be sold for Cash as low as at any store in town.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91-6w

SALE OF FURNITURE,
At Auction.
BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

WILL be sold at our Auction Store, on Saturday, August 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
1 elegant SOFA,
1 set Dining Tables,
1 set Pier Glasses,
Brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovel and Tongs,
Book Case, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

July 31, 1832.

TO LEASE,
For one, or for a term of years,

THAT spacious and elegant MANSION on Gillespie Street, with extensive Stables, Garden &c. attached, late in the occupancy of John A. Cameron, Esq. It is well calculated, both from its location (being beautifully situated and convenient to the business part of the Town) and the extensive accommodations it would afford, for an Hotel or private Boarding House. For terms, which to a good tenant for a term of years, will be moderate, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Fayetteville, July 30th, 1832. 91 4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.

Terms made known on application to

JOHN H. HILL.

Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., two Negro men, named SAM and PETER, both about 25 or 26 years old. Sam is about six feet high, stout and well made, speaks quick when spoken to, a little inclined to stutter.

Peter is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, rather spare made, speaks slow and rather inclined to lisp. The above negroes were brought to this State last December, by H. Slaughter, from Wilmington, N. Carolina, where I apprehend, they will endeavour to return. The above reward of $50, will be given for the delivery of said Negroes to the subscriber, or in any safe jail, so that I can get them, either in this State, North or South Carolina, or $25 for either of them.

SARAH DENTON.

Macon, Geo. July 17, 1832. 91-4w.

Chronicle, Augusta; Telescope, Columbia; Observer, Fayetteville; and Wilmington Recorder, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to the Advertiser Office, Macon, for payment.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moraceo Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28*th*, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19*th*, 1832. 85-3m.

***The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.
AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Warehouse. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.
JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, July 9*th*, 1832. 38 4w

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,
30 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 " No. 1 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 24, 1832. JNO. McARN. 77-tf.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do;
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER,

For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

July 16. E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 51tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE.
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. do.
1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76tf

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MACDONALD.

June 5, 1832. 82-6m.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior Steam Boats POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBIA, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 73tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from a general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

34tf

Fayetteville, June 27.